REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,022.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Bombay Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 2 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 1½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 1¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, as above, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AFRICA," 2,602 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Shore use and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 10th January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 573 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander P. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 15th January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Dues through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	9	6	
Port Said	26	9	6	
Messina	50	24	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	24	14	
Leghorn	50	24	14	
Genoa	50	24	14	
Marseilles	52	25	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ABISSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.	
MACEDONIA	2,272	400	...January 12
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „ 23
THESSALY	...	...	...February 2
EUROPA	2,277	424	... „ 16
ITALIA	2,245	424	...At fortnightly intervals.

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail about the 9th January and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain E. Tregarthen, on the 20th February, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Beard, on the 6th March, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, SAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1878
(*a*) THIBET	2393 400	J. H. Torbock	..14th Jan.
CHINA	2016 450	T. Alderton	....21st do.
(*a*) TEHERAN	2589 400	A. H. Johnson	..25th do.
BOKHARA	2932 450	W. D. Anderson	.. 4th Feb.
DECCAN	3429 550	J. D. Gaby	.....11th do.
BANGALORE	3063 500	E. C. Stead	.....18th do.
MIRZAPORE	3762 600	A. Farish	.....25th do.
TRAVANCORE	1960 350	W. Barratt	.....4th Mar
MONGOLIA	2833 530	A. Coleman	.....11th do.
VENETIA	2726 450	J. C. Babot	.....18th do.
INDUS	3470 500	S. D. Shalliard	....25th do.
ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	.... 1st Apl.
AUSTRALIA	3663 600	G. F. Cates	..... 8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723 450	W. B. Hall	....22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2899 450	G. Lee	.....5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835 240	C. Fraser	....19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000 500	G. N. Hector	.... 1st Feb.
ASSAM	3333 500	N. Stewart	..... 1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th December 1877. Superintendent.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL, S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. D. FLETCHER AND COMPANY, No. 9, MEADOW STREET.

BONA FIDE

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, glass and porcelain ware, &c., &c., at Bellas:is Junction Road, Byculla.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. C. D. FLETCHER & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., the property of H. P. Halsted, Esq.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

C. D. FLETCHER & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order of the owner.

All that piece or parcel of land belonging to the Bombay Municipality, with messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Grant Road, in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street, in the sub district of Bhooleshwur, containing in measurement about 117 8/9 square yards, and as ceased under No. 78, and bounded on the east by the house of Soorti Nana Govind, on the west by the Cursetjee Sookiajee Street, on the north and south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON BARS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, 116 iron Bars.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

An Invoice of fresh oil store by J. Moir and Sons, consisting of assorted sauces, sardines, soup, &c.

An invoice of soap and perfumery by A. F. Fears, second-hand harmonium and piano,

10 cases prints,
1 double cased gold watch by James McCabe.
1 single case do. by Dent.
On account of the concerned.

L & W 27/36 } 12 bales sea water damaged Grey Shirtings
47/36 }
8½ lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 698 of 1875.

Ruttonbaie Khanbai, widow of Hussonally Tyebjee, Alibhay Hussonally, Adamjee Hussonally, and Mariambai, wife of Tyabjee Bhaisab, respectively, Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Bhendhy Bazar Road without the Fort, and Abdool Cadur Hussonally, a minor of the age of three years by his next friend Jewajee Khanbhoy ..... *Plaintiffs.*

Hussenbhai bin Syedna Abdool Cadur Nuzmoodin and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Executors of the Will of Jafferjee Tyabjee deceased ..... *Defendants.*

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of James Thorburn, Esq., Special Commissioner, appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under Decree, dated the 21st day of August 1876, made in the said suit No. 698 of 1875 the following:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th January 1878, at 4 P.M., on the premises.
Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or range erected, built, or standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, fronting the east side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of tenants, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 712 and 713, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under No. 103, and containing by admeasurement 231 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on the west by sweeper's passage, and the property of Cursetjee Manockjee, on the north by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee, and on the south by Eduljee Cooper Second Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Remington, Hope, and Langley, solicitors to the receiver, or to the undersigned at No. 21, Apollo Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1878.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

Price—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
„ „ with Rollers 10 „

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back.....Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back.....Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

"HALL" LINE

S.S. TRENTHAM HALL.

PASSENGERS per above Steamer are requested to be on board by 5 p.m. TO-DAY.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 2 p.m. for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer XANTHO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January 1878. Agents.

WANTED, a small Furnished BUNGALOW in a healthy locality at a moderate rent. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Merchants that our PRESSES erected at the MAZAGON COTTON DEPOT are NOW READY TO WORK during the ensuing season, and that finishing Presses constructed on the Original Design of our Engineer, Mr. Jehangeer Dadabhoy, turn out bales of a very small measurement.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 7, 1878.

SCHOOL HOME IN JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLES.

THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian Officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of the salubrity of the island supplied on application to

MISS LE QUESNE,
Balmoral Terrace, Jersey.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the I. G. Dockyard on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe,) Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead Old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, January 8, 1878.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Society's premises, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Business.—To consider the following Resolution which will be submitted to the meeting:—"To wind up the Company voluntarily, to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration."

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. D. SMEATON,
Managing Director.

8th January, 1878.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION will be held in the Office of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of January 1878, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of putting the mills on short time, in consequence of the present over-production of Cloths and Yarns, and the depressed state of trade,

By order of the Committee.
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, January 8, 1878.

SAILOR'S KNIFE BY MAPPIN BROTHERS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK UTEJUK MUNDLEE.
(Society for the improvement of the Native Drama.)
President—Sir MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary—KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1878.

First appearance this Season in Mr. K. N. Kabraji's Historical Drama,

FREDOON,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved) ..Rs. 2 | Stalls .....As. 12
„ (Unreserved) .. „ 1 | Pit ..... „ 8

THACKER & CO.

LAW BOOKS
SELLING OFF FOR CASH.

Discount 15 per cent for purchases between Rs. 10 & Rs. 50
„ 20 per cent. for purchases over Rs. 50.

	Rs.	a.
Abbott's Law of Corporations, New York 1869	26	4
Arnould's Marine Insurance, 2 vols., 1866	33	0
Addison on Contracts, 1875	26	4
Austin's Students' Jurisprudence, 1875	8	4
Blackstone's Commentaries by Kerr, 4 vols, 1876	40	0
Bracton de Legibus, &c., 1640, calf	25	0
Broom's Legal Maxims, 1870	22	0
Brown's Law Dictionary, 1874	14	8
Byles on Bills of Exchange, 1870	12	8
Chitty on Contracts, 1876	22	0
Campbell's Rights of War and Peace, 3 vols, 1814	6	0
Civil Procedure Code, 1877	3	0
Ditto interleaved	5	0
Colebrook's Digest of Hindu Law, 2 vols, 1874	36	0
Copinger's Index to Precedents in Conveyancing, 1873	19	4
Crump on Marine Insurance and General Average, 1875	14	8
Digby's History of Law, of Real Property, 1875	5	4
Every Man's Own Lawyer, 1877	5	0
Firadams' Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1875.	13	12
Flood's Law of Wills, 1877	21	0
Fulton's Manual of Constitutional History, 1875	5	4
Grady's Hindu Law of Inheritance, 1868	15	0
——— Institutes of Hindu Law, 1869	8	12
——— Manual of Mahomedan Law	9	12
Greenwood's Manual of Conveyancing, 1877	10	8
Haynes' Outlines of Equity, 1874	9	12
Holdsworth's Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1875	5	4
Hopkins' Handbook of Averages, 1868	12	8
Hunter's Suit in Equity, 1871	7	8
Indermaur's Leading Conveying Cases, 1877	5	0
Lee's Law of Shipping and Assurance, 9th Edition	5	0
Ditto 10th Edition, 1877	12	8
Ilbert's Merchant Shipping Act, 1876	2	8
Lewin's Law of Trusts, 1875	25	0
Lowndes' Law of General Average, 1874	12	8
Maclachlan's Law of Merchant Shipping with Supplement, 1876	31	0
Markby's Supplement to Elements of Law	1	4
Morley's Digest of Indian Law Reports, 3 vols, 1850.	70	0
Rogers' Supreme Court of Judicature Acts 1, 1875...	14	8
Roscoe's Law of Nisi Prius, 1875	27	8
Russell on Crimes, 3 vols, 1877	80	0
Owen's Ballot Act, 1875	2	8
Paterson's Commentaries on Liberty of the subject, 2 vols., 1877	22	0
Selections from Regulations of Bengal Code 1873...	10	0
Smith's Manual of Equity, 1873	8	12
——— Leading Cases in Equity, 2 vols, 1876	52	0
——— Legal Forms, 1875	2	8
——— Law of Real and Personal Property, 2 vols, 1870	27	0
Saudar's Institutes of Justinian, 1874	12	8
Sleigh's Handbook of Criminal Law	9	12
Stephen's Digest of Criminal Law, 1877	11	4
——— Law of Evidence, 1877	4	4
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols, 1873	52	0
——— on Agency, 1874	24	12
——— on Bailments, 1870	22	0
——— Bills of Exchange, 1860	25	0
——— Conflict of Laws, 1872	25	0
Indian Appeals, 1876, 3 parts	10	0
Wilson's Modern English Law, 1875	2	8
Warren's Law Studies, 2 vols, 1863	36	0
Wharton's Law Lexicon, 1876	29	0
Williams' Law of Personal Property, 1873	14	8
Wightman on Bankruptcy Acts	0	12
Theobald's Acts, 1834 to 1867 and 1869	60	0

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

TRENCHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I. GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.
INDIAN TEA MART.
OPENED BY Mr. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KÁNGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

(LONDON AND BOMBAY),
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS:—

Billiard Tables (solid mahogany, full size) complete	from Rs. 1000 to Rs.	1,200
The Champion Billiard Table (patented by John Roberts & Co)	„	1,350
Billiard Lamps with the new patent Silber Burners	120 to „	200
The Champion Cues (as used by John Roberts, Junior each	„	15
Billiard Cues, plain, ash	3 to „	6
Billiard Balls of best African ivory, match size, set of three	„	30
Pool Balls, do. per set of nine	„	72
Pyramid balls, do. per set of fifteen	„	128
Cotton or new Patent Celluloid Balls, per set of three	„	22
Billiard cloth, complete for Table and Cushions	75 to „	120
Cue-tips, guaranteed best make		As. 8

Billiard Irons, brushes, covers, chalk, marking boards and all Billiard requisites, at lowest prices.

Billiard Tables recovered with new cloth, recushioned with patent India-rubber, removed, and all repairs executed with quick despatch under the supervision of an experienced foreman.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co. have also for sale a splendid assortment of CRICKETING MATERIALS,

Comprising Bats, Balls, Stumps, &c.

ARCHERY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bows, Arrows, Quivers, Arm-guards, &c.

The Billiard Tables, &c., have been made under the special supervision of our Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR (the Champion Billiard-player) and no article leaves our manufactory at London unless examined by him. We are therefore confident that our customers will be perfectly satisfied with the execution of any orders they may entrust us with.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, and 367, STRAND, LONDON.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE

AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

THE EXCELLENCE of Dublin Stout is due to the peculiar method of drying the Irish malts, and to the softness of the brewing water.

Messrs. GUINNESS'S is generally recognised as being the best Stout in the world, and the extent and resources of their vast Establishment justify its reputation.

IT IS VATTED for a long period, until it ceases to be "heavy," and until its original sweetness is replaced by the piquancy which is so much esteemed.

The Bottling Arrangements at King's Cross are most perfect, being the result of long experience and careful study of every detail.

CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES are recommended; they are larger than ordinary bottles, and they travel with less breakage.

READ BROTHERS bottle no Stout or Porter, except Messrs. Guinness's, whose "Harp" label is on the one side of their bottles, and the "Bull-Dog" label on the reverse side.

THE CELEBRATED COOPER, *i.e.*, DUBLIN STOUT & PORTER IN EQUAL PROPORTIONS.

(Free from acidity, strengthening, and invigorating.)

	NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	5 12	6 0	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

We are Sole Consignees of these three Specialities; the Beers are superior to every other Brand.

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street,
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni,
AND
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, near Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA.

Bombay, January 1878.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

For particulars, apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th December 1877. Agents.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints..... Re. 1-4 Dozen.....Rs. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

THE Undersigned having been informed that their Trade-mark "Saccharo Chirettine" is being made use of by some dealers in connection with a preparation not manufactured by them, nor issuing from their Establishment, Notice is hereby given, that PROCEEDINGS will be TAKEN against any person found INFRINGING the said TRADE-MARK.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
Sassoon House, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 5 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

may be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

FOR SALE,

ON board the Steamship TARTAR, a Solid Mahogany Semi-Cottage PIANO, by Collard and Collard, seven Octaves almost new; a beautiful toned instrument. Apply to Captain JOHNSON, on board, or at Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes.

Bombay, 20th

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 8TH JAN. 1878.

ALTHOUGH the political news from Home report no change in the situation, the commercial advices, so far as they go, seem to indicate a more pacific tendency generally. Consols in London yesterday recovered from 94⅛ to 94⅜, and French Rentes were still quoted at 108½. The markets for cereals, too, were all dull in tone, which is, perhaps, as good a guide as we can have to the prevailing feeling in commercial circles. Prices were unchanged throughout, but Wheat was reported dull, Linseed flat, and Rapeseed nothing doing.

Cotton in Liverpool was flat, although a more peaceful state of affairs in politics might naturally be supposed to be in favour of the market. The comparatively large receipts at the American ports, however, will necessarily exercise an adverse influence. Yesterday's sales were only estimated at 10,000 bales, and supplies were said to be freely offered. Spot quotations are nominally unaltered, but arrivals are fully 1 16d. per lb. lower all round, Good Broach January-February shipment, via Canal, finding sellers at 5 15-16d. per lb.

Yesterday's New York telegram gives ready Mid. Uplands still at 11¼ cents, but we have no quotation for Futures. The Receipts at the ports to date stand as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	32,000	27,000	36,000
Taree ,, ...	52,000	40,000	58 000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,558,000	2,712,000	2,540,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 53⅜d. per oz., and we are not likely to see any change until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council Drafts becomes known.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened firm, with a partial advance of 1 16d., in Bank Bills, and the same tenor has prevailed throughout. The advance has brought out a few more buyers of Bank Paper, but with this exception business has been restricted to a very small compass, and in all probability there will be very little of importance done until Thursday. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	Is. 8 11-16d. to ⅛ per Rupee
Do. ,, 6 months' sight...	Is. 9 1-16d. to ⅛ ,,
Credits 3 months' sight...	Is. 9 1-16d. to ⅛ ,,
Documents ,, ,, ...	Is. 9 1-16d. to ⅛ ,,
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 11-9 ,,

On Calcutta we quote demand bills ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the demand continues to show rather more life, and rates tend in favour of holders. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ to ⅝.

The SHARE MARKET is steady but not active. Bank shares are unaltered, and in Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. Press Companies remain as last quoted with the exception of Mofussils, which are higher. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there has been a trifle more doing, and we have to quote an advance of Rs. 25 in Flemings, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 15 in Colabas, Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Rs. 5 in Great Easterns and Manockjee Petits.

COTTON to-day has again been dull, and although for ready Broach and Omras comparatively high rates are still paid, sellers have shown a disposition to accept a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy for more distant delivery. Business has been done in G. F. Omra for March delivery at Rs. 190 per candy, and there are sellers of F. G. F. at Rs. 194 and of good at Rs. 200. For February delivery the following are current quotations :—

Good Broach.	Rs. 210	per candy F. P.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 207	,, ,,
Good Singunghaut	,, 212	,, ,,
Good Omra	,, 202	,, ,,
Do. F. G. F.	,, 196	,, ,,
Do. G. F.	,, 193	,, ,,

SEEDS and WHEAT are quiet at unchanged values.

FREIGHTS opened very firm for steamers, and £1-12-6 was done for ready shipment for Liverpool, but in the afternoon shippers declined to go on at the rate, which, however, remains the ruling quotation. The s.s. Tagus is reported fixed for Marseilles at 35s. with concessions and commission, and there is a considerable enquiry for steamers February-March loading for U. K. or Continent. Every day adds to the large number of steamers on the way out to this port, but it is reported that something like 30,000 tons have been taken up to load at the Rice Ports. For sailing ships the enquiry is still stagnant.

PIECE GOODS continue steady with a moderate business doing both from first hands, and the bazaar in the better makes of Grey Clothe. Prices, however, although firmly maintained, cannot be quoted higher.

COALS are firm at unaltered values, but we have not heard of any fresh business either on the spot or to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.c.	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p.c.	636½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c.	825
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. a	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.a.	255

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅜	3 0 5	p. c. 285
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13	14 6	do. 98
Ditto	..	£20	6	7 3	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	2	12 3	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	19	6 5	do. 240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do.	870
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	635
Bezar Company (New)..	155	1,000	all	45 p.a	445
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	670
Colaba, Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	500	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co....	332	1,000	all	100 do	925
Fyz Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	315
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	125	400	350	40 do	320
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Reuben's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,040 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	560

*Per Share for the half-year.

CURRENCY NOTE CIRCULATION, AND COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.

STATEMENT of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on 31st Dec. 1877 :—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ..	7,05,61,215	1,13,73,054	1,30,13,635	2,54,32,456	4,97,49,155
Madras ...	1,49,91,995	74,65,256	...	6,00,00,000	1,34,65,256
Bombay ...	4,82,45,315	2,67,12,9-2	14,54,668	1,58,0 ,0 00	3,97,600
Allahabad	57,55,500	62 80,425	...	31 00,000	93 80,425
Lahore.....	48,19,9-0	28,99,400	...	3,00,000	61,99,400
Calicut.....	15,09,665	15,48,610	...	7,00,0 0	22 48.610
Coconada	12,35,485	9,67,565	...	5,00,000	14,67,565
Nagpore	6,28 610	6,01,815	...	6,00,000	12,01 815
Kurrachee.	22,64,75	15,48,975	...	12,00,000	27,48,975
Akola	4,11,510	2,33,880	...	3,00,00	5,33,880
Total...	15,04,62,480	5,90,61,711	1,44,68,303	5,69,32,466	15,,4,62,480

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP MUFKOZA, 1,399 tons, Captain R. F. Cullin, will sail to-day for Abyab, in ballast.

THE BARQUE ZODIAC, 375 tons, Captain W. Ramsdale will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE SHIP BIG BONANZA, 1,472 tons, Captain J. H. Stanley, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. AVA, 1,139 tons, Captain D. Dickenson sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. EUPHONA, 676 tons, Captain L. B. Hubback, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 31 deck passengers.

THE P.S. HARALD HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain J. Helberg, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Malabar Coast, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, 2,234 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for China, with China mails, and with a cargo of 1,448 chests opium, and Mr. C. Holloway as a passenger for Galle.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ARGUS, 1,787 tons, Captain James Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers : Mr. Bachelder, 13 deck passengers, and 8 horses.

THE BRIG SOMERVILLE, 264 tons, Captain W Williams which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Mauritius, Nov. 17, brought a cargo of 4,745 bags sugar, 2 bags cloves, and 181 sea cocanuts as cargo. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adom Sedick.

THE S.S. XANTHO, 1,454 tons, Captain G. Edwards, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, Dec. 3, via Port Said, with Mr. McRae and Mr. Chamiers as passengers, and the following cargo :—150 boxes brandy, 201 packages beer, 554 packages steel, 10 packages cochineal, 21 packages color, 30 packages liquor, 1 case boots, 5 cases medicine, 436 pigs lead, 132 packages wine, 134 packages wine and spirit, 16 iron safes, 8,970 planks, 3,360 bars and 638 bundles iron, 54 packages oilmanstore, 116 packages provisions, 59 packages papers, 28 cases brass, 52 boxes candles, 6 packages earthenware, 5 cases clocks, 3 packages glassware, 130 kegs nails, 24 cases soap, 24 cases glass, 200 kegs red lead, 4,906 slabs spelter, 317 packages copperas, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Xantho (s)	Edwards	London, Dec 3.
	Arcot (s)	Henderson ...	Bussorah, Dec 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Vingoria (s).....	Dougherty ...	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Indus (s)	Shallard	China.
	Euphonia (s).....	Hubback	Calcutta.
	H. Haarfager (s) ..	Helberg	Calcutta.
	Ava (s)	Dickson.....	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Mufkoza, Cullin, to Abyab.
Ship Big Bonanza, Stanley, to Rangoon.
Barque Zodiac, Ramsdale, to Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arcot, to London.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.
Steamer Elgin, to Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
5	Palmas	Bombay.
	Teviot (s)	London.
6	Penang (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
5	Malda (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—200 boxes tinplates, B and A Hormusjee ; 5 cases paint of sorts, Tyebally Cadurbhoy and Co.
Macedonia s—10 cases school slates, Sayre and Co ; 3 packages hardware, Tejbhoy Aliybhoy.
Zoal s—6 casks hardware, Noormahamed Bharmull ; 50 boxes soap, Manockjee P M Co.

FROM LONDON.

Atholl s—20 cases whiskey, Booth and Co ; 20 cases matches Abdoolally Shaikadom ; 8 cases wine and spirits, Sorabjee Rongee, Clarke—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. 10 cases rum, 13 cases sherry, and 50 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 20 drums varnish, Esmailjee Ebramjee.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—49 boxes claret, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraa and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Trentham Hall s—192 cwts myrabollams, Fuckeermahamed Munjee ; 4 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 55 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 45 bales wool, Mody Jaitha ; 150 bales wool, Ralli Brothers ; 65 bales wool, Lilladhur Topun ; 30 bales cotton, M Runchordass ; 75 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 cwts linseed cakes, Mooljee Janadjee ; 20 bales cotton, M Runchordass ; 50 bales cotton, Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—3 bales skins, Koodba Cadur Mohidin ; 11 bales hides, Remtoola Cassum.

FOR ANTWERP.

Euxine s—550 bales cotton and 800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Clare s—169½ cwts pepper, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blenheim s—3,300 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co ; 5,857 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—4 cases oilbanum and 3 cases gum, R Steuart and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bengal s—55 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—1 box real pearls, value Rs. 2,200, Esmofally Essabhoy ; 24 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 46 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 27 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 13 ch sts opium, Goolahoosein Jommahamed ; 82 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 74 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 64 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 16 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indus s—54 chests opium, Gooljee Shunganee ; 203 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 214 chests opium, Buldewdass Sewshunker ; 314 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1454 Macedonia (s), Mackay—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1338 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

1694 Scotland (s), James—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

1055 Sherborne (s), Page—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

999 Benledi (s), Buchnan—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1726 Lombardy (s), Orman—Mails, 22nd Jan.
1383 Mongolia (s), Coleman.

FOR RANGOON.

1017 Cosmopolitan (s), Hitcham—The Captain.
987 Iris, Evans.
987 Lady Melville, Hanson.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1508 Blenheim (s), Holland—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1468 Tortor (s), Johnson—W. Nicol and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

989 Benvenue (s), Kidner.
809 Clive (s), Prowse—David Sassoon & Co.
1389 East Lothian, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1426 Eildenhope, Fleet—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1365 Maggie E. Seed, Whitting.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

1141 Lena (s), Peace—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
873 W. H. Atkinson (s) Arland—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR SINGAPORE.

527 Chatanooga, Freeman—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND COLOMBO.

789 Evelyn (s), Fleetham—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

759 Lady Clare (s), Jarvis—Killick, Nixon & Co.
649 Rongee, Clarke—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1921 Zoal (s), Court—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1236 Annie Froste, Welburne.

FOR ANTWERP.

978 Euxine (s), White—Volkart Brothers.
886 Tunis (s), Inch—Finlay, Scott & Co.

NOT FIXED.

2296 Australis (s), Cates—P. and O. Co.
1282 Ardgowan, Kerr—The Captain.
1282 Altcar, Harvey—The Manuejee.
774 Alburs, Robinson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1280 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—P. & O. S. N. Co.
781 Adria (s), Stewart—P. and O. Co.
922 Atholl (s), Thomson.
346 Ada, Smith.
1276 Benefactress, Shields—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1472 Big Bonanza, Stanley—The Captain.
1175 Bussorah, Crowle—Wallace & Co.
1057 Bean Moudie, Hawkins—The Captain.
1465 Buckinghamshire, Mossey—W. Nicol & Co.
1333 Bernard Wood, Gregory—The Captain.
1430 Cora (s), Coom's—The Captain.
1666 Celia (s), Holmes—Ewart Latham & Co.
883 Crawford, Farmer—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1437 Denone, Gaye—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1273 Dartford, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1270 Exporter, Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.
900 Elgin (s), Mullan—Finlay Muir & Co.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans.
703 Fentoree (s), Maclie.
1283 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
887 Glance, Barnby.
1549 Hospodar, Kelley—P. & O. S. N. Co.
541 Hastings, Craigs—The Captain.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coley.
809 Jessie Hayden, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
846 Jumna, Bisset—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
923 Lalla (s), Thomson—The Captain.
375 Lodine, Ramsdale.
1389 Muskota, Cutten—The Captain.
995 Mauritian, Keating—M. Nusserwanjee.
848 Nueva Providencia, Ancestor Jue—The Captain.
1091 North Wales, Owens.
1267 Nellie (s), Purnell, Muir and Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Sesto v—P. & O. Co.
1383 Oimara, Simpson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
395 Poopere, Maingaard.
592 Queen's Cliff, Davis—The Captain.
962 Romulus (s), Trail—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
1363 Saint Mildered, Murray.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1542 Sardinian, Charon.
359 St. Jagues, Salisbery.
1402 Tweeddale, Duncan.
905 Tritan (s), Kidder—W. Nicol and Co.
402 Ville de Temple, Prisman.
1295 Whittier, Swap.
11-4 Winged Hurter, Maxwell.
375 Zodine, Ramsdale.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
727 Flying Fish, Crohan.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence).
417 Manora (s), Cape.
300 May Frere (s), Guthrie.
668 Vesta, Woodcock.
3389 Undaunted (s), Smith,

U. S. NAVY.

960 Monongahela (s), 11, Fitzhugh.

PERUVIAN NAVY.

Bahina (s), 10, Wandenkolk.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 7th January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·967
Temperature of the Air.....	74·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	69·0
Dew Point	66·4
Relative humidity of Air	·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=0).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m).....	80·6
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	69·0
General Direction of wind...	SSE, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	267.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Drummond, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st Grenadiers N I, on leave, from Cannanore.
Cartwright, Sub-Inspector Bombay Army Schools, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 8.

Dering, Lieut, Bengal 25th Regt, on duty, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 7.

Drummond, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 8.

Nolan, Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Bevan, Lieut, R A, from leave, to Secundrabad.
Cartwright, Sub-Inspector Army Schools, on duty, to Kurrachee

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, January 5.)

Captain M Protheroe, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for one year.
Captain W B Birch, 2nd Assistant Superintendent and Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent.
Mr H M Durand, C S, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, is appointed to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, subst-itive pro tempore, and to officiate as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department and as Political Agent, 3rd Class.
Lieut W G W Mackay, Adjutant 27th Bombay Native Infantry, or 1st Belooch Regiment, is appointed to be Commandant of the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, vice Captain Grant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col J C Horne, Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate-General, vice Colonel J N Young, appointed Judge Advocate-General.
Lieut-Col J M Stewart, Infantry, Wing Commander, 21st Native Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Lieut-Col Horne.
Major H B Sanderson, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Major A Seagrim, on furlough.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified :—
Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) J J Farquharson, Bengal Cavalry, ordinary pension, £456-5, annuity £333-3.
Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) A W Graham, Bombay Staff Corps, ordinary pension, £365, annuity £388 19.
The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieut H T Faithfull, 8 A, Wing Officer, 13th N I ; Lieut G A Collins 8th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 40th N I ; Lieut W F Montreson, 10th Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry.
Lieut-Col A McKenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 23rd December 1-77.
The under-mentioned officer of the St ff C rps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Colonel is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet ; Lieut-Col T W W Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps, 29th Dec 1877.
Lieut G R More, R A, to be Subaltern ; Hyderabad Contingent No 2 Field Battery, vice Lieut N Powlett, who vacates on promotion
The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Lieut-Col D Macintyre V C, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Prince of Wales' Own) Gourkha Regiment, private affairs for one year, eleven months, and twenty-seven days.
Major F Fraser, R—gal Artillery, Brigade Major Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs for eight en months.
Captain H Ryland, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 10th Bengal Lancers, private affairs for one year and one day.
The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Command-r-in-Chief :—
Captain S A Swinley, Squadron Commander, 11th (Prince of Wales') Bengal Lancers.
Captain A P Broome, Officiating Squadron Commander, 13th Bengal Lancers.
Lieut (local Captain) C Hackett, 5th Foot.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions of Accountants in the Railway Branch are made :—Mr E Lund, Office of Director of Stores, Mr G J S Stevens, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, Mr C F Stevens, Tirhoot State Railway.
Captain G D'A Jackson, Executive En ineer, 4th Grad (temporary rank), is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch.
The services of First Class Assistant Apothecary T Baron, of the Subordinate Medical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, January 2, 1878.)

Mr W C Macpherson to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to Patna.
Mr J Lyon to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.
Mr T L Jenkins to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Dacca Division, and is posted to Dacca.
Mr H Cox to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to Monghyr.
Mr A W Cochran, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to Rajshahye. Mr Cochran is appointed to act as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.
Mr C Stuart Bayley to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division.
Mr H Bayley, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, to act until further orders in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.
Mr T E Coxhead, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Furreedpore, to act until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.
Mr T E Biscoe, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade.
Mr H Beverley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Hazareebagh.
Mr J Monro, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, is confirmed in that appointment.
The services of the Rev F Orton, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .....11th, 11h. 38'1m. P.M.
Full moon .....19th, 6h. 2'1m. A.M.
Last Quarter.....25th, 8h. 40·8m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 9	English Mail expected.	6 37	5 37	{ 2 34 m { 3 49 a	8 55 m 8 43 a
Th. 10	.....	6 38	5 38	{ 3 5 m { 3 31 a	9 31 m 9 22 a
Fr. 11	.....	6 38	5 39	{ 3 37 m { 4 26 a	10 11 m 10 10 a
Sat. 12	.....	6 38	5 39	{ 4 11 m { 5 32 a	10 57 m 11 14 a
Sun. 13	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 40	{ 5 1 m { 6 58 a	11 55 m .....
Mon. 14	.....	6 38	5 40	{ 6 2 m { 8 17 a	0 32 m 1 1 a
Tues. 15	.....	6 38	5 41	{ 7 23 m { 9 24 a	2 11 m 2 10 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

HARRINGTON—December 10th, at Edinburgh, Home Hastings infant son of Arthur Harington, Bengal C. S., aged 3 months

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WHITEHEAD—December 26th, at Howrah, of typhoid fever, Richard Whitehead, Engineer, Chitpore Strand Bank Press Company, aged 34 years, 9 months.—E. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—New Year's Day, at Jamalpore, the wife of T. P. Campbell, E. I. Railway, of a son.
FLOWDEN—December 19th, at Meerut, the wife of Major George Flowden, of a son.
TOKER—January 3rd, at Ramkhet, the wife of Captain A. C. Toker, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

LLOYD—DAVIDSON—January 3rd, at the Mission Church, Agra, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Rev. J. A. Lloyd, C. M. S., Agra, to Elenor Lousia Davidson, second daughter of James Davidson, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.
POWELL—HAMILTON—December 22nd, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev. E. Champion and the Rev. F. R. Michell, Henry Powell, Esq., to Anna S., daughter of the late Rev. J. Hamilton, Trim, Co. Meath, Ireland.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—January 1st, at Meerut, S. Jackson, Irr. Branch, P. W. D., aged 36.
FLOWDEN—January 2nd, at Meerut, Henriotta, the dearly beloved wife of Major George Flowden, Bengal Staff Corps.
SYKES—January 3rd, at Lucknow, Julian Walter, son of Mr. T. G. Sykes, La Martiniere, aged 14 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1878.

WE have devoted a considerable portion of our space for some days past to the publication of a full report of the proceedings at the half-yearly meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company held a month ago ; and whoever has read the report will not think the space has been wasted. The question dealt with in the correspondence between the Chairman of the Company, Colonel Holland, and Sir Andrew Clarke, is one of public importance, for the state of Western India is still suffering from the want of sufficient engine power to carry the goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, and it concerns the public to know whether the Government or the Railway Company is responsible for this deficiency. Now, as regards the increase of traffic caused by the Famine, it was on so prodigious and unprecedented a scale that no one can reasonably be blamed for not having foreseen it and provided sufficient rolling stock to meet such an unexpected demand. But the railway was understocked with goods engines last year even for the carriage of its ordinary traffic, supposing the increase to have continued at the normal rate of development ; and, in reply to complaints from Bombay merchants that they could not get their goods brought down for shipment, Colonel Holland stated last June that the Agent of the Company had indented for more engines so far back as 1874, and represented the want of them as urgent, but that the Government would not sanction this request, and that then Lord Lytton, having this indent lying in a pigeon hole at Calcutta all the while, telegraphed in March 1877 to the Directors of the Railway Company in London, pressing them to send out a number of heavy goods engines without delay. The Directors were naturally indignant at the rebuke for their remissness implied in this telegram, as they knew that their Bombay officers had, in December 1876, when the probable requirements of the Famine as regards railway traffic became evident, sent in a fresh indent for 40 engines, which was approved by the Bombay Government in February and sent on for sanction to the Government of India. Colonel Holland, therefore, took an early opportunity of explaining how matters really stood, and, with a touch of humour which seems to have given mortal offence to the dignitaries at Calcutta, he laughed at the Viceroy for telegraphing, "For God's sake send me some more engines," when the engines might have been at work years before had the Government of India done its duty.

Sir Andrew Clarke, on behalf of the Government of India, at once took up Colonel Holland's challenge ; but, instead of answering the charge officially, he wrote a hasty and insulting private letter to Mr. Blake, one of the Directors, and then published this letter, with the most offensive passage of it struck out, in *Herapath's Railway Journal*. The rejoinder prepared by Mr. Watt, the Managing Director of the Company, to Sir Andrew Clarke's letter, in which an attempt was made to throw the whole blame of the deficiency of engine power on the Company's officers, supplies a detailed and convincing refutation of this charge. We would especially refer our readers to the abundant proof given in paragraphs 4 to 9 of this document, which we publish in full this morning, of the patience with which the Company made repeated attempts during two whole years, 1873 and 1874, to persuade the Government to let them have 25 new goods engines, as they could not use any of the duplicate gear they had in Bombay for the supply of such engines, and of the sheer weariness which made them at last cease their applications in disgust, as the Government paid no attention to them. It is no light thing for the representative of the Government of India to assert, in face of such clear and overwhelming evidence, that the Railway Company never realized its needs in the matter of goods engines till December 1876 ; yet Sir Andrew Clarke does this, and, further, goes on to say that even at this late date the Company's officers only spoke of getting out 40 engines in the course of two years—a statement which Mr. Watt shows to be quite unfounded. The Public Works Minister appears, in fact, to have made a deliberate and misleading attempt to absolve the Government with which he is connected from blame by bringing accusations of neglect against the Company's officers ; whereas the truth is that, had it not been for the Famine, the Railway authorities might probably have been still asking in vain for the engines they applied for nearly five years ago. Even when the line was blocked up with Famine traffic last year and there were no engines to carry it away, and the Railway officials could foresee that the steady development of the export trade would require a large addition to the engine power, independently of the Famine, they only succeeded, with all Sir Richard Temple's influence at their back, and after a wearying correspondence, in extracting an announcement that the Public Works Department would order out for Government the 100 engines asked for, and distribute them on arrival as they considered desirable. This precious project having been found to be at variance with the Railway Companies' charters, the Government has at last been obliged to ask the G.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR [illegible] CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE DOG-SPEARING CASE.

POONA, JAN. 8.

The case in which Lieut Lyons, of the Barrack Department, was charged by Messrs. Clarke, C. E., and A. L. P. Larken, C.S., with spearing their dogs, was heard to-day by Colonel Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate, when he acquitted defendant.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Government has sanctioned the Amalgamation of the Poona and Bombay Volunteers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

CHANGE OF TURKISH COMMANDERS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Advices from Constantinople state, that Reouf Pasha, though still retaining the post of Minister for War, has been appointed Commander-in Chief of the Turkish Army in Roumelia, whilst Suleiman Pasha commands an Army Corps and Baker Pasha a Division.

The Transport Jumna, homeward bound, passed the Suez Canal yesterday.

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

It is currently reported that it is very improbable that the negotiations for an armistice will be attended with any success.

THE OCCUPATION OF SOFIA.

A Russian official despatch states that the Russian troops occupied Sofia without opposition, the Turks having evacuated the place.

ABANDONMENT OF SCHIPKA PASS CONTRADICTED.

The statement made in the despatches received from newspaper special correspondents that the Turks had abandoned the Schipka Pass proves to be unfounded.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

The Indian Transport Malabar arrived at Portsmouth to-day from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., sailed hence to-day.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 8.

The s. s. Childwall Hall, of the Hall Line of steamers, arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 7, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 108½
Bar Silver 53½
Departures—Europa and Francis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JAN. 8.

Following from Hongkong, Manilla steamer afternoon 12th.

GALLE, JAN. 8, 17.15 P.M.

French Mail steamer Djemnah, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 1 11 16d. to ¾ per	Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	Rs. 1 9 1-16d. to ⅛	"
Credits 3 " "	Rs. 1 9 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	Rs. 1 9 1 16d. to ⅛	"
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9	"

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free) .... Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... As. 4

THE FRONTIER WAR.

Operations against Jammu and the exploration of the Naro defile are deferred. The Jowakis have abandoned their villages, and taken refuge in the country beyond the Pass. The Jowaki country is practically deserted.

YESTERDAY forenoon Major-General Sir Michael Kennedy arrived in Bombay from Calcutta.

A GOOD deal of attention is still being directed towards an "arrangement" which certain persons are contemplating making in the appointment of a new Judge to the Small Causes Court. In the Small Causes Court there has been a hard-working junior Judge for many years past, and in order that he might be qualified for accepting the highest grade in his department, as we may call it, he went to England, passed excellent examinations, and is about to become a barrister-at-law. Justice to an old public servant demands that Mr. Spencer should succeed Mr. Pinhey; and not Mr. Webb; but if, as frequently happens, justice cannot get her rights, then it is worth while taking into consideration some claims of expediency. If young Mr. Webb is put over old Mr. Spencer's head, Mr. Spencer will probably resign and take his chance of making a lucrative income at the bar; and in that case there will be very little reason to induce any intelligent person to repose perfect confidence in decisions made in the Small Causes Court. We express this opinion without wishing to disparage Mr. Judge Warden's abilities; but, although he is a barrister, he has been such a short time, comparatively speaking, in Bombay, that his capabilities and experience cannot be considered equal to those of Mr. Spencer.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that during the year 1878 ninety officers of the Staff Corps and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a Colonel (£456 5.0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value as they may prefer This offer is restricted to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels who shall have completed 28 years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, [illegible] have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866, and can claim the Colonel's allowance under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, or 2ndly, may be entitled, under G. O. G. G. of the 12th September 1862, to the Colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—

For Bengal	40
" Madras	30
" Bombay	20
Total	90

In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India.

WE observe that the Calcutta folks are poking fun at Mr. Lynn's balloon ascent, or rather descent. The last number of *Charivari* contains an amusing skit representing that Mr. Lynn in his descent saw not one but half-a-dozen crocodiles, sharpening their teeth with files, and waiting to receive him. It is now currently believed that the balloonist has made arrangements whereby he shall be able to have a peculiar and characteristic adventure in whatever part of India he descends. Thus, if he comes down in Madras, he will have a terrible struggle for life with sharks in the surf; in Ceylon he will be pursued by infuriated wild elephants; and in Southern India a few half-starved man-eating tigers will be ready to make his intimate acquaintance. The worst of the exposure of the Calcutta adventure is, that people are actually becoming dubious whether a certain adventure in Bombay harbour, out of which one of the heroes came like a half drowned rat, ever had any existence in fact. It is terrible to think how a slanderous world will endeavour to traduce the deeds of men who have behaved as heroically as lions in the face of an admiring public.

AMONG thoughtful people the *Athenæum* has not a very high reputation for political wisdom, and we are not sure if its frequent detraction from the merits of works of great merit and liberality—detraction often founded on the real or imaginary discovery by the critic of an insignificant error in chronology—has not injured its reputation also in those particular departments of knowledge in which it claims to be a teacher and arbitrator. When we have seen the little quibbling fault-finding, the airs of dogmatic decision assumed upon doubtful points, that so frequently disfigure the self-elected literary *arbiter elegantiarum* of London, it has often occurred to us that the principal writers in the *Athenæum* must be very petty or very ill-natured men. We observed a short time ago an article in the *Athenæum* upon Mr. James Routledge's new book "English Rule and Native Opinion in India," but some of the opinions expressed by the writer upon Anglo-Indian affairs were so palpably at variance with fact that we thought it was scarcely worth our pains to contradict them. A contemporary on the other side of India has, however, regarded the matter differently, and we may now refer to some of the London critic's statements merely to illustrate how profoundly ignorant of Indian affairs many of the men are who presume to teach the English public upon them. The critic eulogises Mr. Routledge as highly as he can, and apparently thinks that the four years or so which that gentleman spent in India in connection with a Bengal newspaper have constituted him one of the soundest living thinkers about Indian political and social questions. It is not necessary to combat this illusion very fiercely, for the critic is merely expressing an opinion which will be held as firmly by Mr. Routledge's personal friends as it will be disputed by those who had an opportunity of watching his political career in this country. When, however, the critic goes on to state that the relations between Government and the Indian press were never more unsatisfactory than they are at present, and that in consequence the Government is so uniformly condemned by a host of soured and revengeful journalists that no statement in an Indian paper can now-a-days be relied upon, the unfortunate writer is making an extraordinary misstatement. The fact is that the relations between Government and the press are now so intimate, Government never failing to supply important pieces of information to all the principal newspapers of India simultaneously, that the difficulty experienced by independent editors is not to get news but to treat with proper caution those numerous communications which are sent to them for publication. The change inaugurated by Lord Lytton has had excellent effects, not the least important of which is that it has done away with the possibility of certain officials purchasing a reputation by scraps of information forwarded to one particular newspaper. When the critic goes on to say that the Government of India encouraged the late Ameer of Kashgar to found a kingdom at the expense of the Chinese Empire, he need scarcely be noticed. Everybody acquainted with the progress of Central Asian affairs knows that the Government of India had no more to do with Yakoob Khan's territorial raid than it had to do with the discovery of America.

THE fame of the "Parsee Cricket Club" of Bombay has now reached as far as America. A private letter to a gentleman in Bombay from America states that an enterprising American speculator intends to invite the eleven of the club to go to the United States at his own expense to play some matches in the different parts of the Continent. We warn the Parsees, however, that if they do go to America, they will never impress the Yankees unless they bat, bowl, and field in their speckled hats, and talk nothing but Guzerattee.

A PRESS conference (native) was held at Delhi during the Imperial Assemblage, and it was generally understood that the editors had decided the fate of India. The work of progress, however, seems to have been but slow, and there is to be another native press conference held in Calcutta immediately. It is presumed that Lord Lytton will stay in Calcutta until the decision of the conference has been published.

MR. MOHAMMED ALI ROGAY, one of the foremost Mahomedan gentlemen of this city and a member of the local Legislative Council, is now in Calcutta. The Baboos are determined to make a lion of him. The *Indian Mirror* calls upon the citizens of Calcutta to give him and Mr. Rogay a distinguished reception. Should this appeal be successful, Bombay will probably send a few more distinguished citizens over to Calcutta.

IN an article entitled "The Prevention of Indian Famines," the *Poona Observer* publishes some extraordinary opinions. The writer premises his observations by saying—"We are unfortunate perhaps in not being blessed with a larger cranium or brain than Cuvier or Abercrombie; or with an amount of foresight equal to that possessed by Pitt, Fox, Murphy, Bonaparte, or Richellen. We don't mean to assert that our courage excels that of Nelson or Gerard and others of that ilk, or that our organ of constructiveness is more largely developed than that of Arkwright, Brunel, Watts, and their contemporaries. We do not presume to rank with any of these great names, our remarks therefore on how to prevent famines will not perhaps bear much weight." How the brains of Fox or Napoleon could have enabled them to be authorities on Indian famines we cannot imagine. The writer then speaks of the sun-spot theory as a probable cause of famines, but wisely comes to the following conclusion:—"We have come to the conclusion after a moderate amount of thought, that we can't shift those same sun-spots by any means. Abuse won't succeed, and as to think of shaming them we may as well try to charm a defunct equine carcass with a jew's harp." The *Observer* follows this opinion up by another one equally extraordinary:—"If we could succeed in raising a few Joshuas to command a copious rainfall where it was needed, we should be in a position to place our thumb to our nasal organ and extending our fingers perform a certain *pose* indicative of the extent we cared for the spectre called famine. But there are no Joshuas and Jonahs born and flourishing in the year 1878, so we are deterred from the performance of this amusing little act."

HIS Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to recognize the appointment of Senhor Walter Eugenio de Souza as Consul General for Portugal at Calcutta.

MR. ELSMIE, the Sessions Judge of Peshawur, is appointed Officiating Judge of the Lahore Chief Court, during Mr. Lindsay's absence.

THE Lahore paper says, that a general court-martial has been convened for the trial of the Adjutant of the 4th N.I., on charges, we hear, connected with losses of regimental funds. Colonel Appleyard, C.B., 85th Regiment, is appointed president.

THE same paper says:—"We have the following particulars from some contractors who have brought sheep skin coats for some of the regiments of our army. These people have come from Kabul *vis* Kurum, and arrived at Dera about the latter end of last month:—'We observed that the Turis and Jajis were greatly disaffected to the Kabul Government, as they had experienced great oppression from the hands of the Amir and his officials. The men of the tribes prayed that some person might convey to the British authorities their message, to the effect, that they were reduced to extremes, and that they wished some one to hold them out a helping hand to fight against the Amir, and to wrest a province from him and make it over to the British Government. To effect this, they said, they wished the British authorities to send 1,000 men to Kurum to back them. The citizens of Kabul are undergoing great hardships; and a number of them lately deserted their homes. The Amir having been informed of these desertions, issued orders for the arrest of the near relations of the runaways to induce them to return. This had the desired effect, and the men returned to their homes. The authorities now compel the people of the capital to furnish one man out of every twenty for State service. Those who desire to be exempted from conscription, are asked to pay fines of 129 or 140 rupees, or furnish some one else in their stead. Money on the other hand is very scarce. Persons wishing to purchase exemption from enlistment in the army, bring their goods to the market to raise the amounts required, but find no purchasers. If this state of affairs continues for some time longer, the town will be ruined.'"

IT is stated that small pox is still very severe both at Cawnpore and Lucknow. Half of the Buffs are out in camp, owing to an epidemic of the disease in the former station, and at the latter three officers and a lady have been attacked by it.

IT is said that Dr. Hugh Griffith, Civil Surgeon of Rangoon, will retire from the service this year.

A COCHIN paper says that Moung Lat, a Burmese State-prisoner at Cannanore, has become a Christian, and is about to be married to a Miss Godfree, the daughter of a school-master at that place. Moung Lat is a scion of the Mandalay Royal family. He was apprehended at Toungboo some four years ago, for trying to get up a disturbance and enlist followers to make a demonstration against the Mandalay Government. We believe he was a prisoner at Mandalay, but managed to make his escape.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* says:—"We have to congratulate Mr. Krishniengar on the honour that was conferred on him on Tuesday, and through him the people of Mysore. Mr. Krishniengar is the first native of this province who has had the honour to receive the insignia of a Companion of the Star of India, and therefore the value to him must be all the greater. The official career of this gentleman, it must be acknowledged by all, fully entitles him to wear the decoration that he has received, and we trust he may long live to wear it. His official career has been a very successful one, and the honor is a fitting reward for the way in which he has so long served the Government. There can be very few parallels in India—among officials we mean, European or native,—of such a successful career as Mr. Krishniengar's; starting on Rs. 15 a month about 30 years ago, he now draws nearly Rs. 1,500."

IN another column will be found a judgment in a case heard by the District Magistrate at Hassan, in which two prisoners were charged with taking money from people who had been relieved from the Mansion House Fund. We are glad to see, says the *Bangalore Examiner*, "that they met with their deserts. It is to be feared that this is not a solitary case, but that underlings in other places have been guilty of the same offence, though they have not been found out. The punishment awarded to the first prisoner, it is to be hoped, will have the effect of deterring others from doing what he has done. It is these petty thefts that tend to make the Government unpopular among the people."

THE *Pioneer*:—Neither the ladies' decoration, nor the Order of the Indian Empire—considering the extraordinary way in which it has been launched—comes near supplying the want which was really felt. The Legion of Honour is the only popular Order of which English people have any knowledge—though on the Continent there are many similar decorations,—that is a genuine success. An Order of the kind should be simple, broad-based, including, in its superior classes, distinctions that are of high social value, and identified with the chivalrous, or at least the dignified kinds of personal merit before it is shovelled out to representative men, on the ground that trade or newspapers, or this or that profession, ought to have a share. The best idea of an Order that could have been worked out would have been ruined by such a distribution as that which has been announced within the last few days in connection with the Order of the Indian Empire. To criticise individual names would be disagreeable and unnecessary. Taking the list as a whole, every one seems to have read it with a chill of regret; and the more one thinks of it the less one likes it. Perhaps the link was too short to leave room for the possibility of success, because when the avowed object of the Order is to institute a decoration of a shabby-genteel kind that may be given to people who are not good enough to be C. S. I's., you must group together a considerable phalanx of such people, or the motive for taking Smith and leaving out Jones fails to be apparent. Perhaps the mistake lay in working on entirely new lines. The new decoration might have been more successful as an extra and subordinate class of the Star of India. Its wearers might have been called Associates of the Star of India, or something of that sort. The broad basis would thus have been secured, the new decoration would have come into the world without wearing the disagreeable gloss of entire novelty, and the higher grades of the Star would have been rendered more illustrious, rather than less so. At all events the surprises of the Anniversary must, we fear, be reckoned among its failures.

A LETTER from Aligarh states, that "the shopkeepers of Atrauli, a small town in the Aligarh district, shut up all their shops a few days ago, because during the last *Bakrid* some of the influential Mahomedans of the place killed a few bullocks within the town, and as that was the first time the sacred animal of the Hindoos had been killed in their *Kasba* they were greatly mortified, and as they could not punish the Mahomedans for this outrageous act, they adopted a simple mode for giving a little trouble to their enemies. Weak and cunning as the Banias are, they could not devise a better means for revenge than to hold a Punchayet and declare a *hartel* (a strike) among themselves. The hartel as it is, is very similar to that of the house-wife in an Indian tale, who was so thoroughly vexed with the conduct of thieves for stealing her plates that she used to take her meals afterwards on the floor, so as to leave nothing for them to come and steal again! But leaving aside the foolish conduct of the Banias, the Mahomedans are greatly to blame for killing within the town animals held as sacred by the Hindoos and thereby to offend their religious feelings. I hear that the authorities have taken up the matter."

THAT "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever" is not strictly true regarding pearls, which in the course of time lose their lustre and crumble away. To those who are afflicted with decaying pearls, the following paragraph from a Paris letter may prove consoling:—"It is well-known that real pearls offer the serious drawback of being subject to a sort of disease, which first deprives them of their lustre and then causes them to crumble away, becoming in fact a mere pinch of white dust. Yet, in order to preserve them a very simple precaution is sufficient, viz., to keep a piece of the root of the ash in the box with the pearls. The famous pearls of the old noble House of Egmont, which were valued at four hundred thousand crowns, in an age in which the worth of money was many times greater than at present, were handed down as heir-looms from generation to generation through many successive centuries with unabated lustre and beauty, thanks to this simple and easy preservative. The root of the ash is equally efficacious in the case of the turquoise and of the ruby, both of which beautiful stones are subject, like the pearl, to 'disease' and to 'death.'"

THE *Indian Mirror* of the 23rd ult. gives publicity to the following under the head "devotional." It has special reference to the views on education lately put forth by Lord Lytton:—"Lord, cause the words of our Viceroy to thrill and move the hearts of all native youths throughout the country. Bless them and their warning and sage counsel administered by the highest in the land unto the good of the present and future generations of our countrymen. It is seldom, O God, that men in high places give sound moral lessons, and therefore we beseech Thee, now that such lessons have been offered by the highest ruling authority, to make them take root in the hearts of our young men. Teach them to turn from book-learning and secular knowledge to that moral education and discipline which perfects manhood."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Teutonia	Kuhner.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Selection	Il Seraglio	Mercadante.
Waltz	Mein Schonsters Tagin Berlin	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Cox and Box	Cooke.
Mazurka	In Sannut and Scide	Faust.
Waltz	Leinat's Klaruge	Labitzky.
Galop	Auf und Davon	Faust.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from a Parsee, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE MURDER OF A CHILD AT MAHIM.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the woman, Ludkoo, who stands charged with wilful murder by causing the death of Eesoo, girl, was formally committed by the Hon. Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The particulars of this case have already appeared in a previous issue.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo broker, named Saroofchund Abhareechund, was arrested under a warrant issued by Mr. Nana Morejee on a charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against him by Roopchund Heerachund, a jeweller, dealing in precious stones, in respect of a necklace of pearls valued at Rs. 1,600, entrusted to accused to be sold. The prisoner was identified by complainant, and, as the case was postponed to the 16th instant, the prisoner was held to bail on furnishing security to the extent of Rs. 3,000.

REFUSING TO PAY TRAMWAY FARE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. W. Schenck, the Assistant Manager of the Bombay Tramway Company, appeared before Mr. W. Webb and obtained a summons against Mr. T. E. Read, a Government Telegraph Surveyor, charging him with riding further than the distance for which he had paid the fare, and also for refusing to pay the fare for that extra distance. It appears that the accused paid his fare up to the Municipal offices, but he continued to ride in the same tram car to the head of the Apollo Bunder, and refused to pay the extra fare for so doing. He caused considerable trouble and annoyance to the Company's servants before he would give his right address, as he at first represented himself to be an Inspector of Police. The summons was made returnable for the 11th instant.

COLLEGE FOR FEMALES AT GOA.—The resolution taken at a public meeting by the people of Salcette, Goa, to establish a female College under the direction of the third order of Dominican Sisters, is the first step towards the re-introduction of religious orders into Goa which were proscribed in Portugal and throughout her possessions in the East. The movement has the hearty support of the Governor and the Archbishop, both of whom have expressed eulogistic opinions on the merits of education as imparted under the direction of religious "Sisters." The College is named after the present Archbishop, "Ornellas College."

ARCHBISHOP OF GOA AT MAHIM CHURCH.—His Grace, accompanied by His Lordship Dr. Meurin and his Grace's personal staff, arrived yesterday morning at this Church in a carriage and pair, and alighting near the triumphal arch, was led by the Rev. J. C. Pereira, under a pall borne by six parishioners, accompanied by the several Confraternities, headed by the Rev. J. B. Fernandes, the Vicar of the Church, and several other Ministers. The St. Lucius Society band struck up a march merrily, followed by the ringing of bells and booming of guns. A large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the procession, and to catch a glimpse of the Archbishop. An address was read by Mr. D. F. D'Souza. As His Grace entered the Church a crucifix and holy water were handed to the two prelates, and after the usual ceremony his Grace and the Bishop approached the altar and offered prayers, after which he celebrated high Mass. The nuns of the Convent attached to the Church conducted the choir.

A DECCAN AMAZON.—We hear that at the village of Tandoor a female, aged about 28 years, is in charge of a hundred men. She dresses like an Arab, with a sword, shield, dagger, pistols, &c. She is a first class rider, a good Persian scholar, and a clever hand at sword exercise.—*Deccan Times.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF THIS DUKE OF MAGLIANO.—Three Italian noblemen who have been enjoying some good sport in company with Colonel Hastings Fraser for the past month, returned from one of their excursions on the 2nd instant, and on this last occasion the Duke of Magliano had a narrow escape. He was attacked by a bear with which he had a fierce encounter, and was only rescued by one of the party giving the beast its *quietus* by firing off a pistol in its mouth. Beyond a little rough handling, the Duke got off scot free. We hear that the party succeeded in bagging two or three tigers this trip.—*Id.*

A FIVE-MURDER CASE.—It is rumoured in the city of Hyderabad, that on the night of Thursday last an Arab, named Zuffer Jung, murdered three men and two women. The story goes that Zuffer Jung was returning from Chinchulgoodah to the city when he met his victims. The two women were, it appears, his connubines some time ago. Zuffer Jung asked them where had been to and who the men were that accompanied them, to which they abruptly answered, "they are our husbands." Zuffer Jung on hearing this flew into a rage, drew his sword, and slew all five. We hear that he has made his escape and has not as yet been traced.—*Id.*

THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.—We are informed that "our bould sojer boys" are to be affiliated to the Bombay Corps, and that all necessary arrangement for that purpose will be shortly completed. This will be a very satisfactory news for the members of our local body, who have hitherto been like sheep without a shepherd. As soon as this becomes *au fait accompli* we trust the selection of officers will be made without any further delay.—*Poona Observer.*

THE DOG-SPEARING CASE.—Colonel Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate, was engaged yesterday in recording the evidence of two witnesses who appeared for the prosecution. The defendant, Lieutenant Lyons, was also examined. Colonel Britten will give his decision in the case to-day after he has carefully read over and considered the evidence. [The telegram elsewhere gives the decision.]—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 8.

FEVER AND AGUE IN POONA.—The fever and ague which we spoke of as prevailing in the city has not lessened since the end of last week. A native gentleman tells us that there is not one house in the city in which one of the family is not in one of the stages of fever; in some houses there are two or three suffering from the complaint. This fortnight has been an exceedingly trying one—the changes have been so severe and sudden. The attendance at the schools in the city has been diminished on account of the prevailing sickness. We do not remember of a season in which so many Europeans and Natives have suffered from fever.—*Id.*

THE KHERGAUM CASE.—The Railway Magistrate was yesterday engaged in recording additional evidence in the case against the Khergaum Station Master and others, charged with stealing grain from railway wagons in charge of the Railway Company. The case had been remanded for further evidence by the Session Judge, Mr. Philipotts. This evidence was taken yesterday. The Vakeel for the defence could not get certain information which he asked for, regarding the consignor and the consignees of the stolen grain. We hear that the Railway Magistrate is to submit the papers to the District Judge, awaiting further instructions in the matter.—*Id.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to state that an accident, accompanied by loss of life, took place yesterday on the railway line between Tullygaum and Chinchwad, that of the mixed train from Bombay was coming along from Tullygaum, a dog belonging to one of the ballast coolies went on the line, followed by a little girl of about three years of age. The mother of the girl and her two sisters, who saw the train coming along and the perilous position of the child, rushed forward to rescue her. But in their attempt to save the child, they were all seriously injured, as the train came up before they could leave the line. The mother was killed on the spot; the three sisters were put in a carriage that they might be taken to Poona for medical treatment; but the eldest of the three died in the train before reaching Poona. The other two sisters are now at the Sassoon Hospital. One of them is very seriously injured and is not expected to recover.—*Id.*

THE KIRKEE CRIM CON CASE.—This case came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. S. H. Philpotts, Sessions Judge for Poona. The complainant is Thomas Templeton, a Gunner in M Battery, First Brigade, Royal Artillery, and the accused is William Thorp, also a Gunner in B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. It appears that the complainant Templeton formerly held the rank of Conductor in the Bombay Ordnance Department, but owing to a criminal breach of trust on his part, he was, in October 1875, convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. According to the evidence for the prosecution an intimacy sprung up between the prisoner Thorp and Mrs. Templeton during the time complainant was undergoing his imprisonment, and the result of this intimacy was that Mrs. Templeton became pregnant and was confined on the 8th December last. Mrs. Templeton, who was called for the prosecution, denied that there was any criminal intercourse between the prisoner and herself, but stated that a Mr. Freeman of Poona, who had lately proceeded to Europe, was the father of the child, and that she had gone to Madras because she was afraid that her husband would abuse her. Several letters purporting to be from the prisoner to her brother and others were supposed to have been written in reply to others from him, in which he two stated he had got married to a Mary Ann and had children, little girls, were read, as well as the prisoner's statement before the Magistrate. This concluded the case for the prosecution; and, after hearing the statement of the prisoner and two witnesses on his behalf, the case was adjourned until to-day.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CHIEF MAHARAJA OF THE VYSHUNOVS.

THE arrival in Bombay of Goshwami Shri Girdhurjee, Chief Maharaja of the Shri Nathjee Mundir, has been marked with rejoicings and an access of religious zeal among the Bhattias, Banias, Lohanas, and other Vyshunova. He hails from Nath Dwara Swasthen, Taloka Godeypore, and is said to hold the highest position among the Maharajas of the Wallabhacharyan sect. On the 28th ultimo he started from Girraj, Zillah Mathoora, where he had been residing for some time, on his intended visit to Bombay. On reaching the Tanna station on Friday last, he was induced by the leading Vyshunovs of the city, who waited upon him, to make a short sojourn there; and from the station he was escorted with pomp and ceremony to a bungalow specially prepared for him. News of the Maharaja's arrival having reached the Vyshunova in Bombay, large numbers of them, accompanied by Nursinghjee Maharaj, Brij Kessjee Maharaja, Gocouladesbjee Maharaja, and others, proceeded to Tanna as a deputation to bring him to Bombay with special honours. The deputation stayed at Tanna for two days, during which they spared no trouble or expense to render the Maharaja as comfortable as circumstances might permit, and to impress him with a sense of their sincere devotion to him as their chief high priest. On Sunday morning last preparations were made for the continuance of the Maharaja's journey to Bombay; and about half-past 10 o'clock that forenoon a special train conveying the chief Maharaja and the other Maharajas and some members of the large deputation from Bombay arrived at the Boree Bunder Station, where hundreds of Vyshunova had collected from all parts of Bombay to give a hearty welcome amongst them to their chief spiritual guide. A carriage-and-four was in waiting at the station entrance; and when the Maharaja was seated in it, loud shouts of "jayja, jaya," (*i. e.* victory) greeted him on all sides. Besides those already on the deputation, Jeevunlaljee and other Bombay Maharajas were present at the station to honour their superior. A procession was formed at the station; and it wended its way slowly by the Esplanade Road, down the Jumma Masjid, through the Marwaree Bazar, on to the residence prepared for the visitor at Bhooleshwur. Hundreds of natives thronged the streets to view the procession, the conspicuous feature of which was the beating of tom-toms, the blowing of trumpets, the sounds of a brass band mingling at intervals with the shouts of "jaya, jaya," raised by the surging mass of Vyshunova of all ranks and classes. From the station to his residence the Maharaja's path was strewn with flowers, which were showered upon him by pious devotees as the carriage, which was guarded by a body of sowars, passed by their houses or places of business. A small body of Bombay mounted police kept order among the vast crowds as the procession moved on. It was close upon noonday when the Maharaja was welcomed by the leading Vyshunova with due honours at the threshold of the residence prepared for him.

THE following ingenuous advertisement appears in a Rangoon paper:—"A young Burman of Moulmein who had received some English education, and who had been always longing these many years to proceed to England, respectfully begs that a kind patron will have him there to be educated in a higher course. He will pay for his passage to England." This aspirant, after a higher course of education, has not heard of the Viceroy's views on the dignity of manual labour.

THE PENALTY FOR KILLING A MONKEY.—Sergeant Bleaze, of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, Madras, was, on New Year's Day, put under arrest for killing a monkey, the property of Lieut. Colonel Kerrich, the Superintendent of the Factory. He is to be tried by Court Martial on the following charges:—1st, killing a dumb animal, to wit, a monkey, the same being the property of his superior officer; 2nd, for setting a bad example to his subordinates by killing a dumb animal, to wit a monkey.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER BY AN ADOPTED SON OF THE RAJAH OF PALITANA.

ON the 25th December last information was given to the Police that at 2 o'clock that morning two men belonging to the Rajah of Palitana, residing at Mahaluxmee, had been wounded by another of his followers with a *talwar*. The Police, on repairing to the Rajah's residence, found two wounded men—one on the left shoulder across the collar bone, the other a little above the right knee. They were being attended to by Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung. The injuries were said to have been inflicted by Mahadewsing Jusabhoy, a young man whom the Rajah had adopted from his youth. Upon inquiries made by the Police, the names of the two wounded men were Chotoolall Durgadass and Gurjubhoy Kunlerbhoy, and that Madhewsing had absconded. Two watchmen who were on duty at that time saw him rush out of the room, a sword in one hand and scabbard in the other. The watchmen tried to follow, but lost sight of him after he got out of the compound. The wounded man Chotoolall states that the only reason he could assign for the act of Mahadewsing was, that he (Chotoolall) had made a complaint to the Rajah that Mahadewsing was neglecting his studies, and that the Rajah censured him. Gurjubhoy could assign no reason for the assault on him. About 2 a.m. that morning the Moozawar at Hajee Ali found Mahadewsing on that island drenched with water, and being asked what he wanted and how he came there, he stated that he swam over, and had come to give charity and say prayers. The Moozawar detained him until sunrise, and then took him to the sepoy at the Mahaluxmee chowkey, who went with him to the Rajah of Palitana's residence. Mahadewsing told the Police that he dropped the talwar somewhere in the sea between the Breach Vellard, where he jumped in at Hajee Ali, where, after some search, it was found. Mahadewsing stated that he did not know what he had done, but that he struck some persons with a sword and ran away; that he was under the influence of opium at the time. It appears that no complaint was made to the Police, but on No. 18D going his rounds that morning he met three of the Rajah's men on the Mahaluxmee Road with their talwars, and on questioning them elicited the above facts. After the sword was found, it was shown to Gurjubhoy, who identified it as his property. Mahadewsing was then retained in the custody of the Police, and charged on the following day at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, with "doing an act with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of murder." Mr. Budrooddeen appeared on behalf of the two wounded men and Mr. Sayanee for the prisoner.

Mr. Budrooddeen, addressing his Worship, said that the men on behalf of whom he appeared had no complaint to make, and would prefer withdrawing the charge against the prisoner.

His Worship declined to accede to this request, and said that as the complainants were unable to attend the Court in consequence of the wounds inflicted on them, he would be compelled to adjourn the hearing of the case to the 2nd instant, and remand the prisoner to jail, which was accordingly done. On that date, when the prisoner was brought up on remand, Mr. Sayanee appeared, but neither of the wounded men, when the evidence of Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung was taken. He stated that the two wounded men had been under his treatment, one of whom was able to attend the Court, and the other could be brought in a palkee. Mr. Sayanee then applied to his Worship to admit the prisoner to bail, which was acceded to, himself in Rs. 500, and two substantial securities of Rs. 1,000 each. The case was then postponed for hearing to this day (Wednesday), but as bail was not forthcoming, he remanded the prisoner to jail. The prisoner will be brought up again this morning, and the case prosecuted by Mr. Cleveland, the Acting Public Prosecutor.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT HYDERABAD.

(Deccan Times.)

THE anniversary of the Assumption of Her Majesty the Queen of her Imperial title Empress of India was celebrated in this station in a somewhat grand manner. There was a Review, a Durbar, and a Grand Ball at the Residency.

From half past 11 o'clock, the time appointed, the Reception Hall at the Residency rapidly began to fill, and by 12 o'clock the place was crowded and nearly all the seats taken up. For a few minutes the assemblage was on the tiptoe of expectations, one of the Nizam's bands playing the while some sweet music, when about a ½ past 11 o'clock, Sir Richard Meade, the British Resident, accompanied by H. E. Sir Salar Jung and the Nawab Shumsool-Oomrah, the Ameeri-Kabeer, entered the Hall followed by a number of the principal city noblemen, the company standing up to receive them. After the procession had moved up the centre of the Hall, and the co-regents and Sir Richard Meade taken their seats, all the others sat down. Then Sir Richard Meade rose and addressed Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Shumsool-Oomrah, Major-General Maconkey, and the Nawab Officers, and all present. He said on this day and this hoar last year the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India was proclaimed at Delhi by the Viceroy to the Chiefs and Princes of India then assembled, and *durbars* were held throughout India with the same object. It was to celebrate this anniversary that the *durbar* assembled to-day, and he thanked everybody present for so kindly responding to his invitation. He proceeded that he went on to say, the Viceroy explained the real aim and object of the assumption of the title, and several of those who were present on this occasion were at Delhi, and had heard what these were from the Viceroy's lips, and many of the others who had attended the *durbar* held by Major Smith last year during his absence at Delhi had heard the same from that officer. It would the refore be unnecessary for him to make any lengthened remarks, as he would confine himself to one extract from the proclamation and that was the avowal that the sole object of Her Majesty's assumption of the title was the welfare of the Princes and peoples of India, those affections she sought for. During the past year, he said, there were two great calamities to which he must direct attention. One was the famine, which devastated a great portion of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and by which large numbers of the people suffered from want of rain. The suffering was very great in all the afflicted districts, and had not the Government of India grappled with the evil, it would have been much greater. The efforts of the Government, however, mitigated the distress, and many millions of lives were saved. To effect this, he observed, a vast expenditure was incurred, no less than 10 crores of rupees, but he was sure that the action of the Government in the matter was highly praiseworthy, and that the personal sacrifices and difficulties of every one employed, in the afflicted districts were well known and appreciated. The Nizam's Government, he went on to remark, had to bear its full share of the burden, and it deserved great credit for the effectual means it had taken to meet the distress, circumscribed though it was, by which many lives had been saved. He pointed out how much England had contributed towards the relief of the people, amounting to 50 lacs of rupees, and he felt certain that a still larger amount would have been given had there been any need for it, so liberally disposed towards the people of India were all classes of the English nation from the Queen downwards. While, he said, this was a gratifying proof, to the princes and people, how deep an interest the English took in their welfare. He hoped that all famine had ceased, and that the year just commenced would not be visited by such and occurrence. The other great event Sir Richard alluded to was the war now raging between Russia and Turkey. It was impossible to predict how it would terminate; but he mentioned that England had

request sanction to indent on the Home Board for forty additional goods engines at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,80,000.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. I. P. THOMSON, Secretary.

(Copy of Sir Andrew Clarke's rejoinder.)

SIMLA,
27th October, 1877.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt by last mail of your letter of the 28th ultimo.

As I had anticipated that I should receive some explanation from you, it was unnecessary for you to offer any excuse to me for furnishing one, as I assume you intend by sending me a precis prepared by the Managing Director of the Company.

Notes by Mr. Watt.

With the exception of the date of the application for sanction to the indent for 40 engines, 19th December, 1876, and of the telegram the 14th March, 1877, none of the dates given in the precis correspond with those in Sir Andrew Clarke's letter. How then can it be said, "it only repeats the dates and confirms the facts"? The precis was intended to refute, and it has been generally regarded as completely refuting, the alleged facts of Sir Andrew Clarke.

Surely it was all-important in such a narrative that the whole of the circumstances should be faithfully set out. They were certainly not stated in error. The Agent's application to Government for sanction to the indent for the 40 engines is dated 19th December, 1876, and the intimation of the Government sanction 31st March, 1877. Of Sir Andrew Clarke's intermediate proceedings the Company could have no knowledge whatever.

The explanation is given in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the precis, where it is stated "further, it will be noticed that the question of duplicate gear was clearly dealt with, and the reasons stated to Government why it could not be utilized to furnish a supply of engines;" and as regards the alleged request to the Company "to furnish a clear statement of what it was considered the full complement should be of engines and rolling stock for the whole line,' I can only say that I do not know of such a request, and can find no trace of any record that the Government at any time so called upon the Company."

A futile enquiry having regard to all that had previously occurred.

The engines here referred to were 12 passenger engines sold to the Government for State line purposes. Being such, the transaction does not affect the point in question. Moreover, the Chairman, in the speech referred to by Sir Andrew Clarke, stated, "we had rather a superabundance of passenger engines, and a deficiency of goods engines, and it was wasteful to employ passenger engines of a lighter description to carry goods." The statement that, "during the same period the Company sold several powerful and effective engines," is therefore simply calculated to mislead.

Whether Mr. Le Mesurier, the gentleman referred to as the "local agent," did or did not discuss the question with Sir Andrew Clarke, in November, 1876, has nothing whatever to do with Colonel Holland's allegation that the Government did, in 1874, refuse to accede to the repeated urgent representations for 25 *goods* engines; but it will also be seen from the precis, paragraph 13, that Sir Andrew Clarke was made aware thereby that the necessity for more goods engines was under the consideration of the Company's officers in October, 1876, and at the time of Sir Andrew's visit to Bombay in November.

The exact terms of the telegram are set out in the precis. The humorous expression was used by Colonel Holland as describing it, and not as giving the language of the telegram. The facts, however, remain that the application for sanction to the indent for 40 engines, dated 19th December, 1876, and the intimation of the Government sanction 31st March, 1877. Of Sir Andrew Clarke's intermediate proceedings the Company could have no knowledge whatever.

The explanation is given in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the precis, where it is stated "further, it will be noticed that the question of duplicate gear was clearly dealt with, and the reasons stated to Government why it could not be utilized to furnish a supply of engines;" and as regards the alleged request to the Company "to furnish a clear statement of what it was considered the full complement should be of engines and rolling stock for the whole line,' I can only say that I do not know of such a request, and can find no trace of any record that the Government at any time so called upon the Company."

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With this precis I have little fault to find. It only repeats the dates, and confirms the facts as given by me in reply to your attack of the 8th June on the Government of India.

The author has, however, fallen into an error in his attempt to justify that attack by referring to circumstances which, in great part, if not altogether, occurred subsequently to the 5th March, the date on which the indent for engines was approved.

Nor does the precis offer any explanation why, from 1874 till the end of last year, the inquiry of the Government of India, as to the alternative measures for increasing the engine power of the Company, remained neglected,

and why no further representation as to such a want was made.

No explanation is offered why, during the same period, the Company sold several powerful and effective engines.

The fact, again, that during the end of the last, and the commencement of the present year, whilst I was in direct and cordial relations with your local agent conferring on many matters of interest to the G. I. P. Railway Company, no want of engines was manifested to me, has been passed by unnoticed.

You are silent as to the reasons that prompted you, at a business meeting, for business purposes, to distort the language of a telegram which was not sent in your interests alone but included those of another Company, and which was intended to meet a passing and pressing want, with which also your all but contemporaneous application for engines, to be delivered within two years, for the possible development of a traffic within five years, had nothing to do.

You are further silent as to the cause for your attributing to the Viceroy the language of secession and panic, whilst at the same time you insinuate that he had neglected or suppressed in the midst of a great calamity the means offered him to alleviate and mitigate it.

If on one and all of these points I have been deceived, and you can offer me any satisfactory explanation of them, frankly and readily will I recall what I have written.

But if this cannot be, and you adhere to your intimation of again addressing the shareholders on these matters, I rely upon your communicating this letter to them in full.

I am, your obedient servant,
ANDREW CLARKE.

To Colonel Holland, Chairman, G. I. P. Ry. Company.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S SAVINGS.

(*Spectator.*)

THE Court has thought it wise—very justly thought it wise—to take advantage of the publication of the third volume of "The Life of the Prince Consort" to deny one of the commonest, most widely diffused, and most detestable believed of the charges against his memory. It is, perhaps, the only one which has obtained credence among the educated. They, however, as well as the masses, have been possessed by the notion that the Prince, who was an admirable manager of affairs—he completely restored the finances of his son's property, the Duchy of Cornwall—and who was personally not extravagant, left behind him a large fortune, which was invested in land in South Kensington, and was bequeathed at his death to the Queen. His will, it was said, was proved before the Archbishop instead of in the ordinary Probate Office, in order to conceal the truth, and the money was silently added by the Queen to her already "vast" possessions. So inveterate was this story that, as Mr. Martin says, it imposed on statesmen of mark, and it exercised, not once, but repeatedly, a very decided political effect. It was one cause, at all events, of the extraordinary fuss made about the dower to the Princess Louise, and has helped repeatedly to embitter speeches against grants demanded on behalf of the South Kensington Museum and the Department of Science and Art. The Court, it was said, was always grabbing to bring up South Kensington rents. Mr. Martin declares, in the most explicit and definite way, that the story is an invention from beginning to end, that the Prince Consort spent his whole income, and that he left absolutely no fortune whatever. Mr. Martin's words, which are evidently intended to be unusually vehement, are as follows:—

"It may be convenient here once for all to dispose of, perhaps, the only calumny of the many to which the Prince was subjected, which, so far as we are aware, keeps any hold upon the public mind, viz., that he had amassed large sums of money out of the income allowed him by the nation, part of which had been invested in the purchase of land at South Kensington, adjoining the property of the Exhibition Commissioners. The Prince never purchased any land at South Kensington, either for himself or his family. Connected as he was with the acquisition of ground there for public national purposes, the thought of acquiring property in the same locality for personal purposes would never have entered his mind, or the mind, indeed, of any honourable man. But in truth the Prince never had the means to make purchases of this nature. His whole income was not sufficient to meet the salaries of his secretaries and other officials and servants, his public subscriptions, and such purchases of works of art as were expected from him. He was often blamed because those purchases were not on a larger scale. The fault was not with him, but in the very limited means at his disposal, and as to these, his only regret was that they did not enable him to do for art and science all that he would have wished. It was only by strict economy that the year's current expenditure was made to square with the year's income, and the Prince died, *leaving absolutely no fortune*; indeed, barely enough to meet his personal liabilities. And yet even recently we were assured, upon the authority of an eminent statesman, who survived the Prince many years, and who professed to speak from personal knowledge, that he left behind in one of his investments no less a sum than £600,000! The statesman in question was not always exact in his statements, and he was never less exact, or more inexcusably so than in this instance. But if a man whose position gave weight to his words could propagate so mere a fable, it becomes necessary to give it, and all stories of the same kind an emphatic denial.

It is impossible for language to be more explicit, and this slander will now, we presume, disappear, like a thousand others. The odd thing about the original story of the savings is not that the public should have believed it—for the public will believe anything, when the figures get beyond £100,000—but that it should be considered a slander, and a slander so serious that a most reluctant Court should years, after the victim's decease, feel it expedient to give it an explicit and as it were detailed denial. Why is it disgraceful to save one's cash? There always will be unkind stories circulating about the Royal Family. They seldom or never share in the popularity which the occupant of the Throne, if only decently attentive to English peculiarities of feeling, can always secure, and they are all slightly injured as well as protected by that kind of twilight in which, ever since the days of the Regency, the British Court has succeeded in enveloping its proceedings. Something must be said about the central subject for gossip, and as there is nothing true to be said, the story which is most like ascertained truth is repeated in its place. The Prince was known to be thrifty, and had stopped much foolish waste at Windsor arising from a ludicrous conflict of authorities, and consequently it was reported that he was making a great fortune. The Queen has never asked her subjects for money and was known to be rich, and consequently she was declared to be most parsimonious and to be heaping up wealth so great that any application for dower or appanage for her children was an injustice to the country. The truth about the latter point was explained by Mr. Gladstone, who said that the Queen, a widow and fond of retirement, had saved a fortune, which was not at all unusual in amount, and for which she had many uses; and the truth about the former point is, that it is poor scandal, originally begotten of the vexation felt by *employes* of the Palace when the excessive and wanton waste which in one or two departments had existed in previous reigns was brought under regulation. It will be found, in all human probability, when the Queen's memoir is written by some successor to Mr. Martin, that she was exactly as liberal and as careful as most English chatelaines, and that the popular belief to the contrary has arisen solely from her love for quietness, which has disinclined her to play hostess, and to the overcrowding sometimes unavoidable at Balmoral and Osborne. So inveterate, however, is the determination that the Queen shall not be ballessless, that any story, however absurd, which can be explained on the theory of parsimony receives at once a certain credence. Two years ago, for example, half London "society" believed for some days that the Empress of Austria, one of the very greatest ladies in Europe, and, moreover, one of the most influential persons, had travelled to Windsor to see the Queen, and had been suffered to depart without being offered lunch. The truth was that the Empress was in a hurry, and although pressed to stay to a lunch already prepared, went away as she had arranged, but out of this simple incident grew the rumour upon rumour. The case is the same, however, in all capitals, and the slanders, though annoying, do not much matter; but it is odd that in this country they should so persistently take this particular direction. Why should not the Prince Consort have saved his money, if he liked? Nobody in this country, once out of church, thinks saving improper; everybody professes to despise extravagance, and nobody outside a limited circle of tradesmen expects to get anything out of the Court expenditure. Why, then, should not the Prince have saved, and invested in South Kensington groundrents too, if he knew enough of business to do it. As a matter of fact, he never had the means. He can never have had £40,000 a year clear, and a Prince in his position, with a household of his own to pay, arts to encourage, and dependants to protect, very soon finds that an income of that kind, large as it seems to the professional classes, requires to be husbanded with some care. It is not the kitchen which drains the pocket of an English noble. Supposing the Prince Consort, however, to have had the means, wherein lay such an objection to his saving them that the mere statement that he had saved became a slander and added grievously to his unpopularity? We are absolutely unable to find a reason, except a certain unreasonableness in the temper of the English people. They did not think his allowance enormous. They did not want him to keep up any state separate from that of the Queen. They would have been savage if he had spent money in any way which brought him popularity, or influence, or even social esteem. They wanted him to efface himself into the Queen's Private Secretary, which alone among the Prince Consorts of history he did, and then they scolded because they thought that in his seclusion he had saved a fortune. It was more unreasoning prejudice, fostered by annoyance at the very slight opening for comment which the Prince gave anybody, and dislike of his imaginary tendencies in politics.

We wonder whether the etiquette which at present almost forbids the Court either to refute or to punish slander is, in the interests of the Monarchy, a wise one. We suspect it is. The statesmen of the continent do not think so, and are always most jealous to preserve the power of re-tricting personal comment, but as a matter of fact they usually fail, the most patent result of their efforts being to make the slanders much more bitter and unscrupulous. Napoleon was libelled everywhere at a times when a libeller was liable to Cayenne, and our own Regent got nothing out of his prosecutions except a more accentuated hatred and contempt. The extraordinary sensitiveness of the German Emperor, or it may be, of his Ministers, does not shield him half so well as the quiescence of the Queen, who in most cases of course never sees a libel, and in these not nearly the same effect of dignity. The right assumed by all Royal personages on the Continent of refusing a challenge unless it comes from a Royal Prince, a right never surrendered—for the Duke de Montpensier's opponent was of his own blood—has never injured their reputation for courage, and a certain fortitude or indifference under obloquy does not deteriorate their character in the eyes of the multitude. It is very doubtful if Napoleon III.'s character, properly so called, was injured in Belgium or Switzerland by the literature of libel on him which grew up in the those countries, and quite certain that all the random stories about the Prince of Wales never stopped during his illness the popular prayer for his recovery. We suspect, indeed, that slander on Royal persons, so long as they do not make themselves politically offensive to their people, goes very little way. It is not really credited. The people are tickled by it, just as they are by any other romances about the great, but they do not, while perhaps repeating the ill-natured story, believe it to be more than an expression of momentary dislike. If Marie Antoinette, who of all human beings was the one most foully libelled, had been on the popular side, neither the malice of her enemies nor her own indiscretion would have diminished her popularity one little, while her one grand prosecution did her more harm than all the inventions of the libellers. Extreme cases might, no doubt, occur, but as a rule slanderous stories against Royal personages are best refuted after they are dead, and in books like Mr. Martin's. Every Democrat in America used to read every day that General Grant was a drunkard, and a horse-jockey, and a plunderer, and worse; but the Democrat who would not dine with General Grant, or who judged him differently on account of all these stories, might be sought in vain. He read in them expressions of an opinion that the General should not be re-elected, and that was all.

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